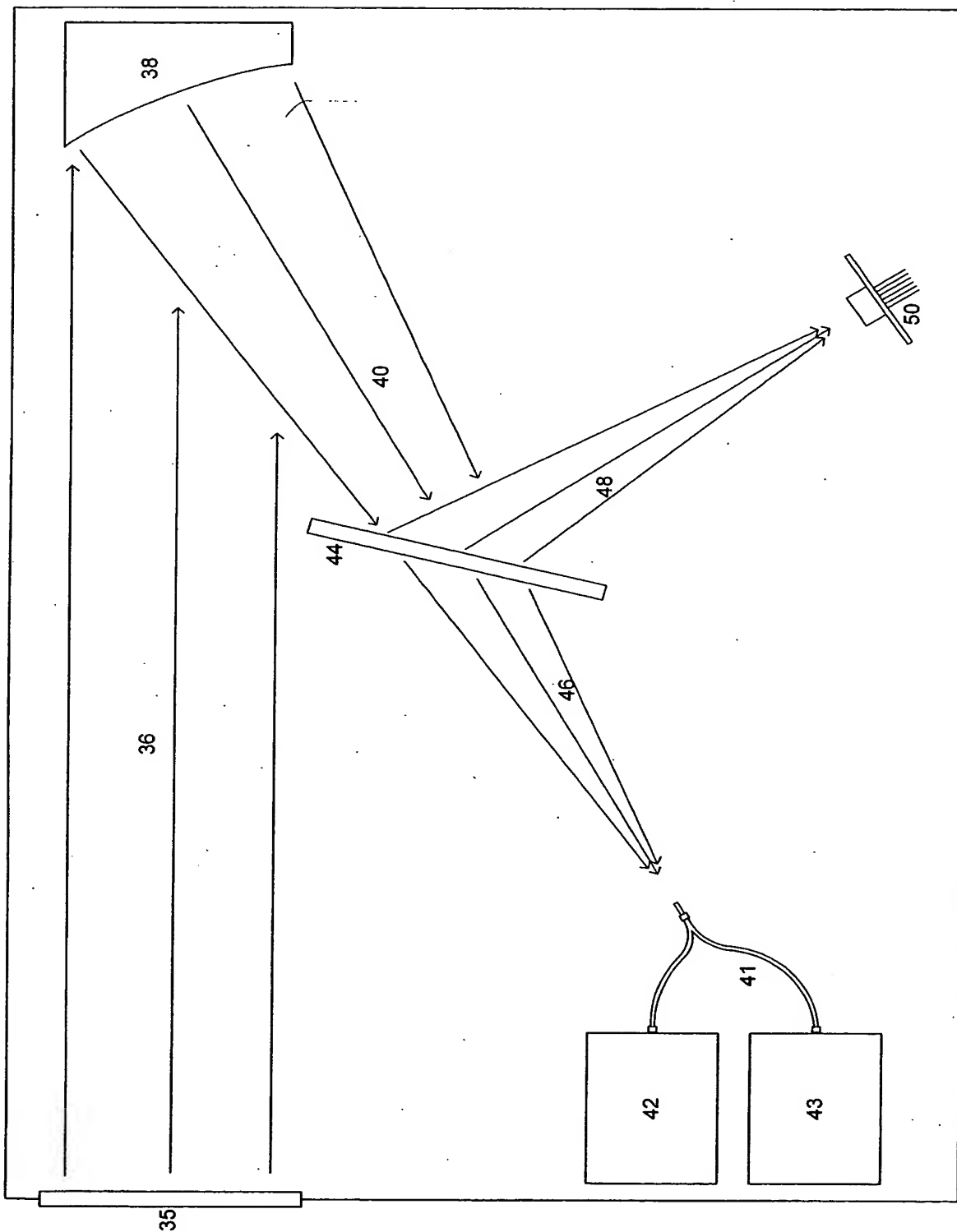


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**FIG. 2**

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of a system for detecting a target 50. The system includes a transmitter 35, a receiver 36, a target 50, and a detector 40. The transmitter 35 is connected to the receiver 36 via a cable 41. The receiver 36 is connected to the detector 40 via a cable 42. The detector 40 is connected to the target 50 via a cable 43. The target 50 is a rectangular object with a cross-hatch pattern. The detector 40 is a rectangular object with a cross-hatch pattern. The receiver 36 is a rectangular object with a cross-hatch pattern. The transmitter 35 is a rectangular object with a cross-hatch pattern.



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FIG. 3

FIG. 4 is a top view of the device 10 showing the arrangement of the six segments 16 around the central opening 19. The segments 16 are arranged in a circular pattern, each having a curved outer edge 56 and a straight inner edge 58. The segments 16 are separated by gaps 60. The central opening 19 is a circular hole in the center of the device 10.

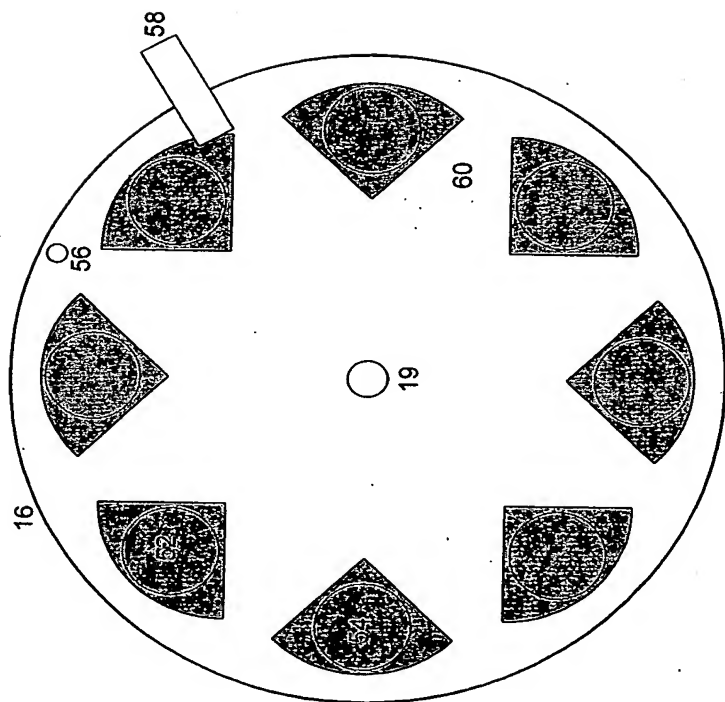


FIG. 4



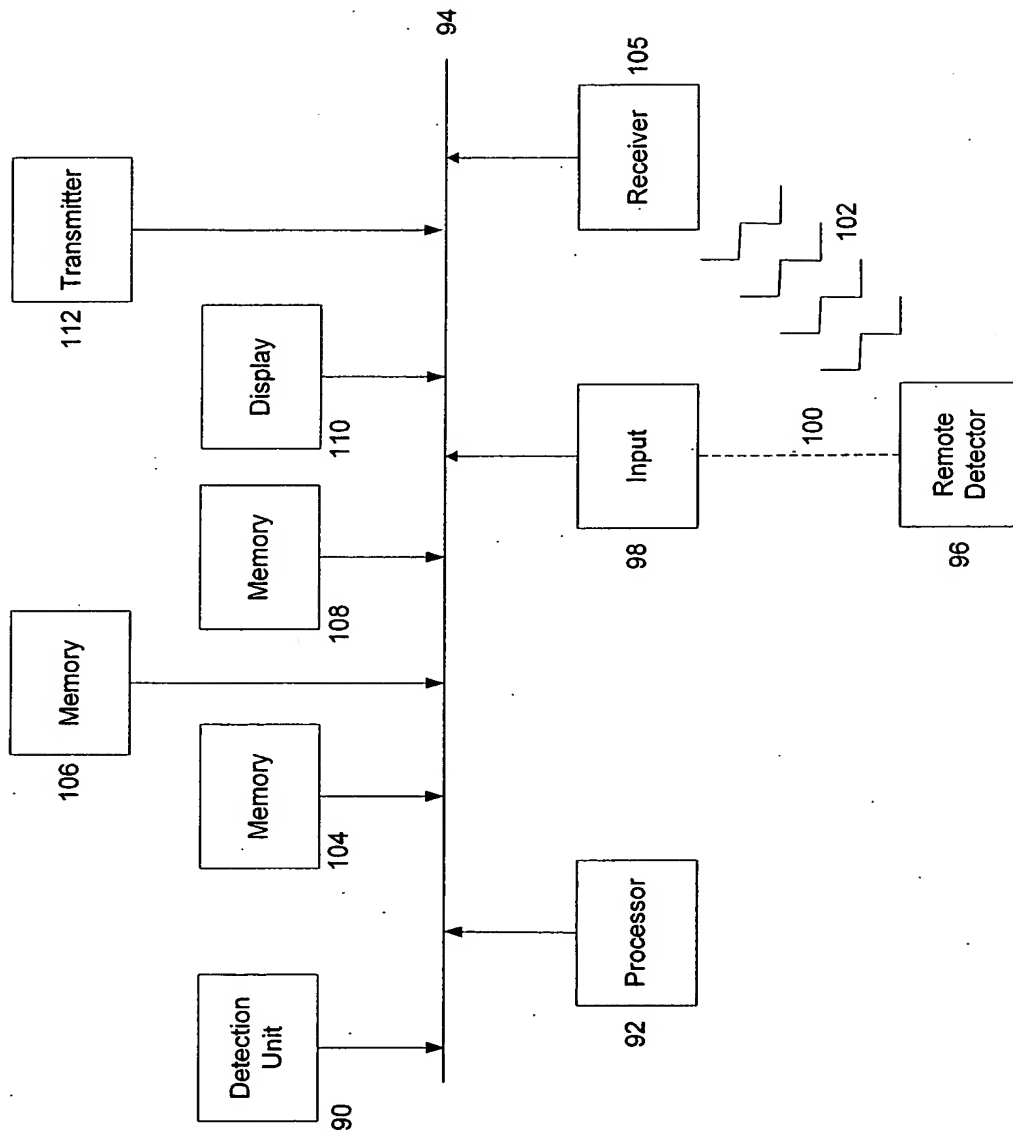


FIG. 6

FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram of a system for detecting and identifying objects in a scene. The system includes a camera 38, a processor 40, a display 42, and a user interface 44. The camera 38 is connected to the processor 40, which is connected to the display 42 and the user interface 44. The processor 40 is also connected to a database 43. The user interface 44 is connected to the processor 40 and the display 42. The system is used to detect and identify objects in a scene, such as a vehicle 50.

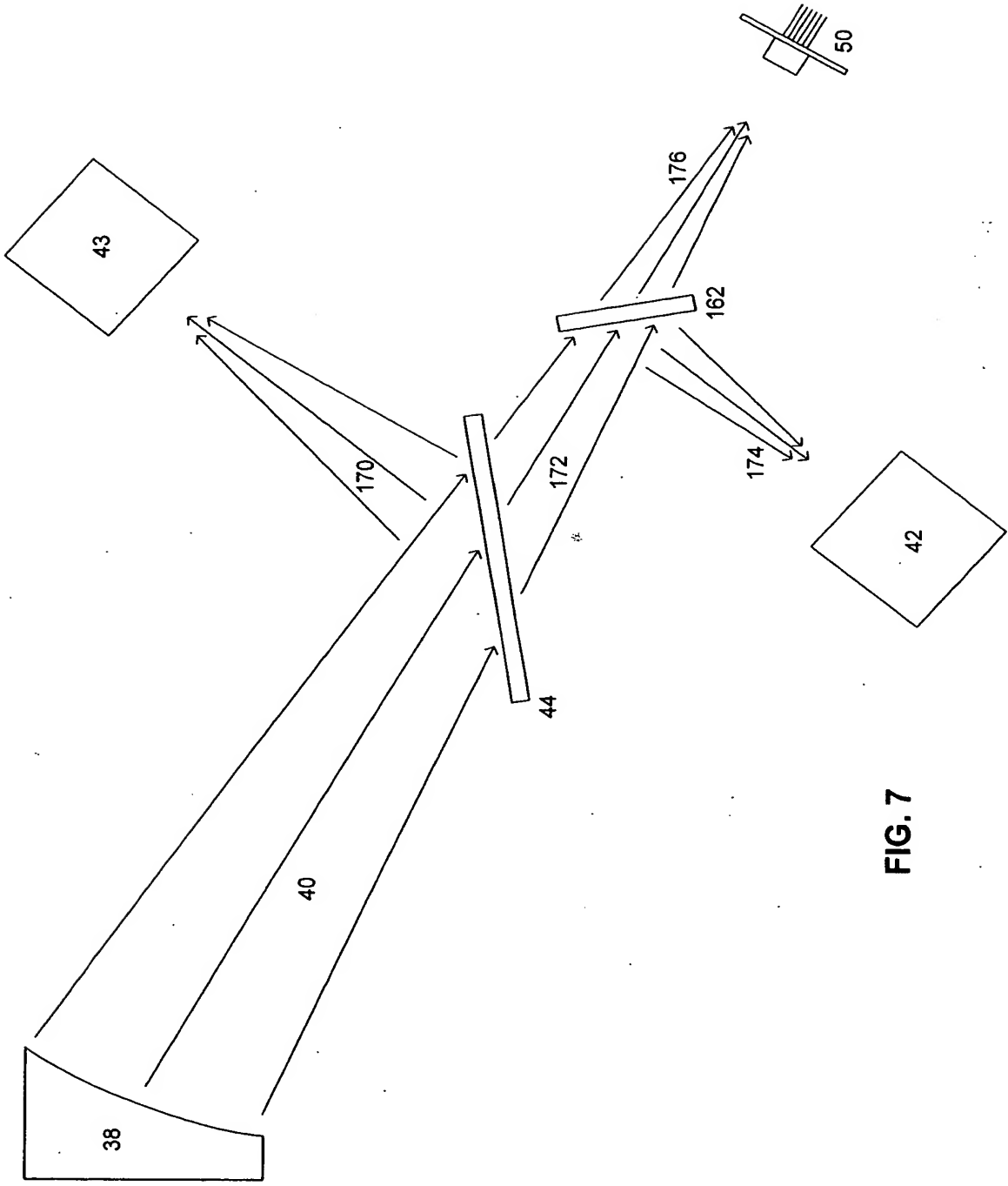


FIG. 7

FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram of a light source 204 emitting light rays 206 towards a curved surface 200. The light rays 206 are reflected by the surface 200 and converge at a focal point 208. The distance from the light source 204 to the focal point 208 is labeled 210. The distance from the light source 204 to the surface 200 is labeled 202.

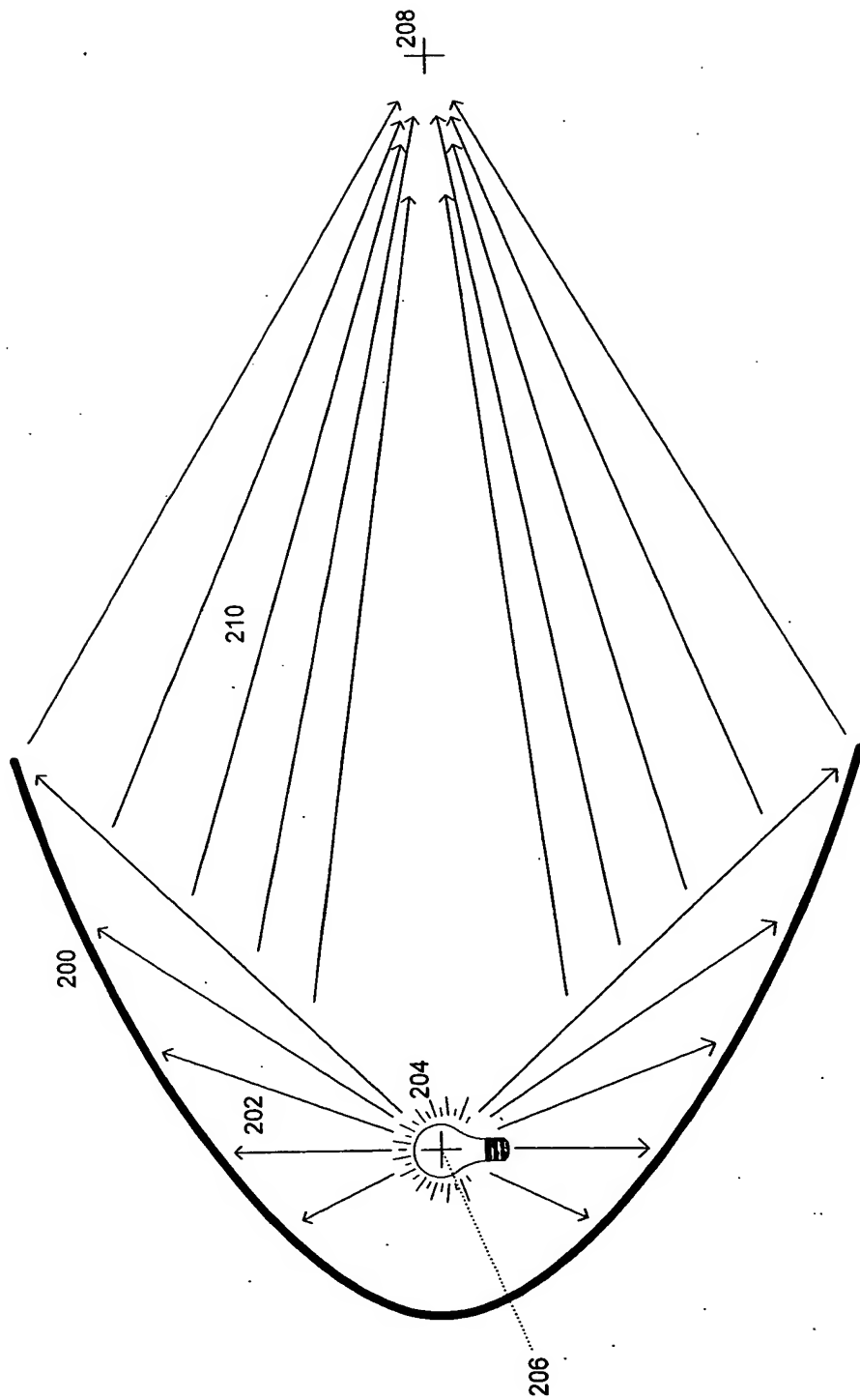


FIG. 8



upwardly directed light rays from the light source 120 are directed towards the light guide 90 and the light guide 90 is configured to guide the light rays towards the light emitting surface 124.

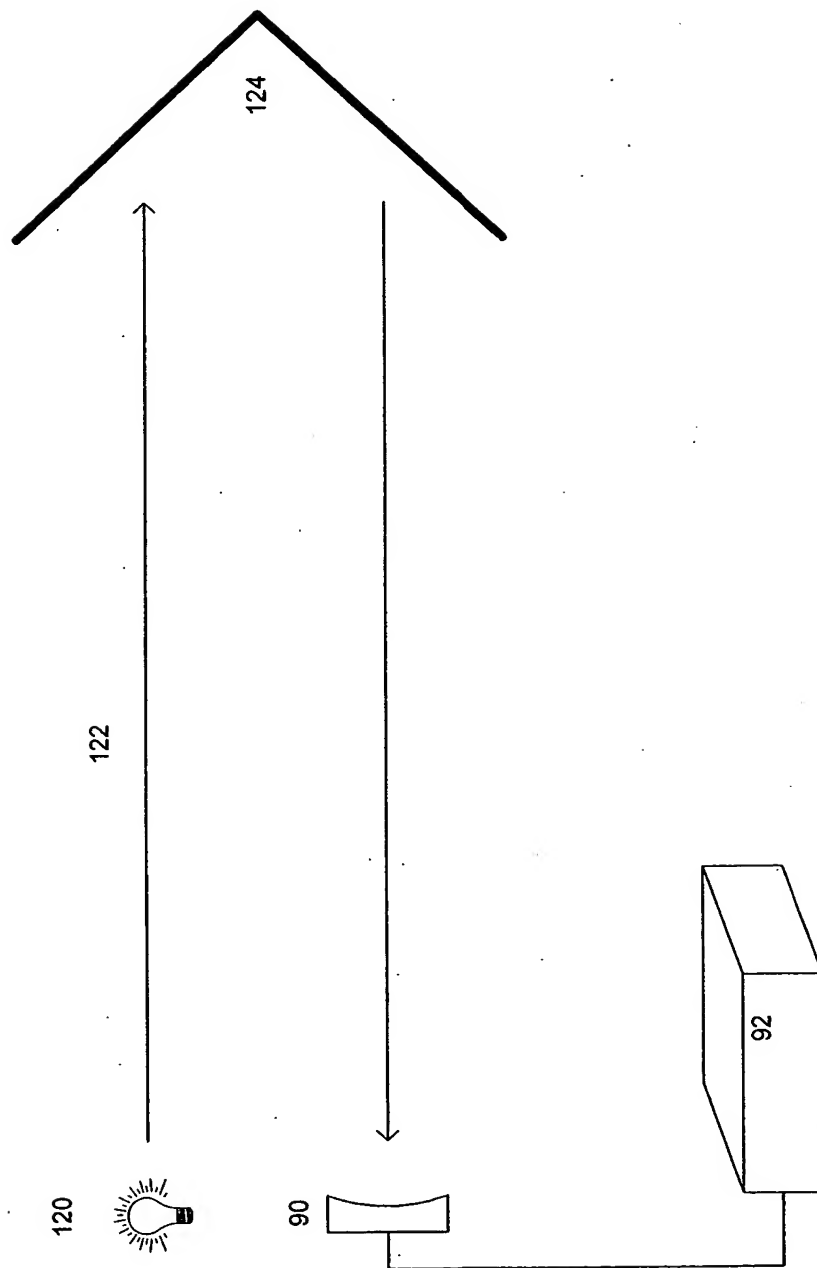
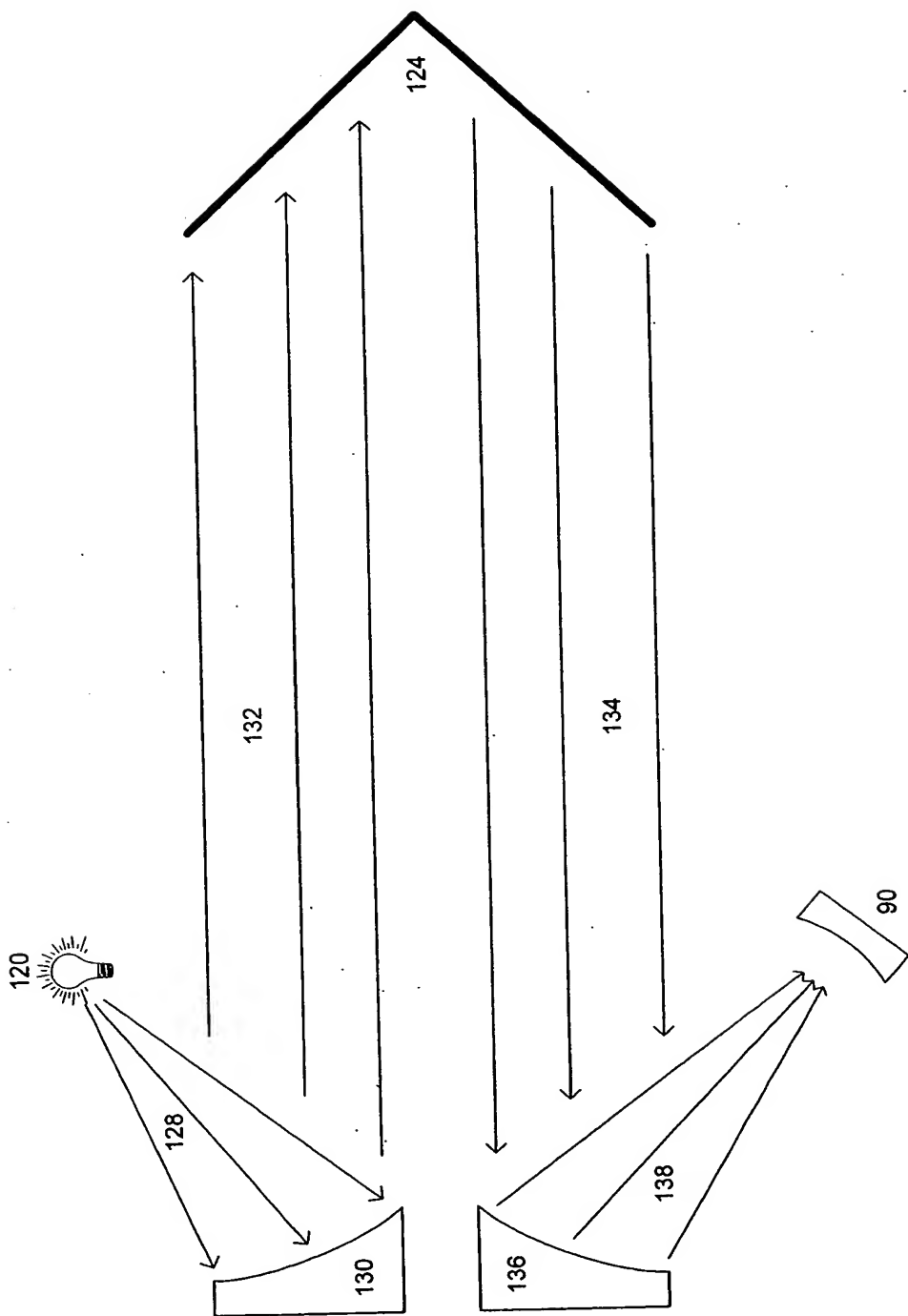


FIG. 9



**FIG. 10**

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram of a light source 184 positioned at the center of a curved surface 180. The light source 184 emits light rays 182 that reflect off the curved surface 180 and exit as parallel rays 188. A dashed line 190 represents the optical axis, and a point 186 is marked on the surface 180.

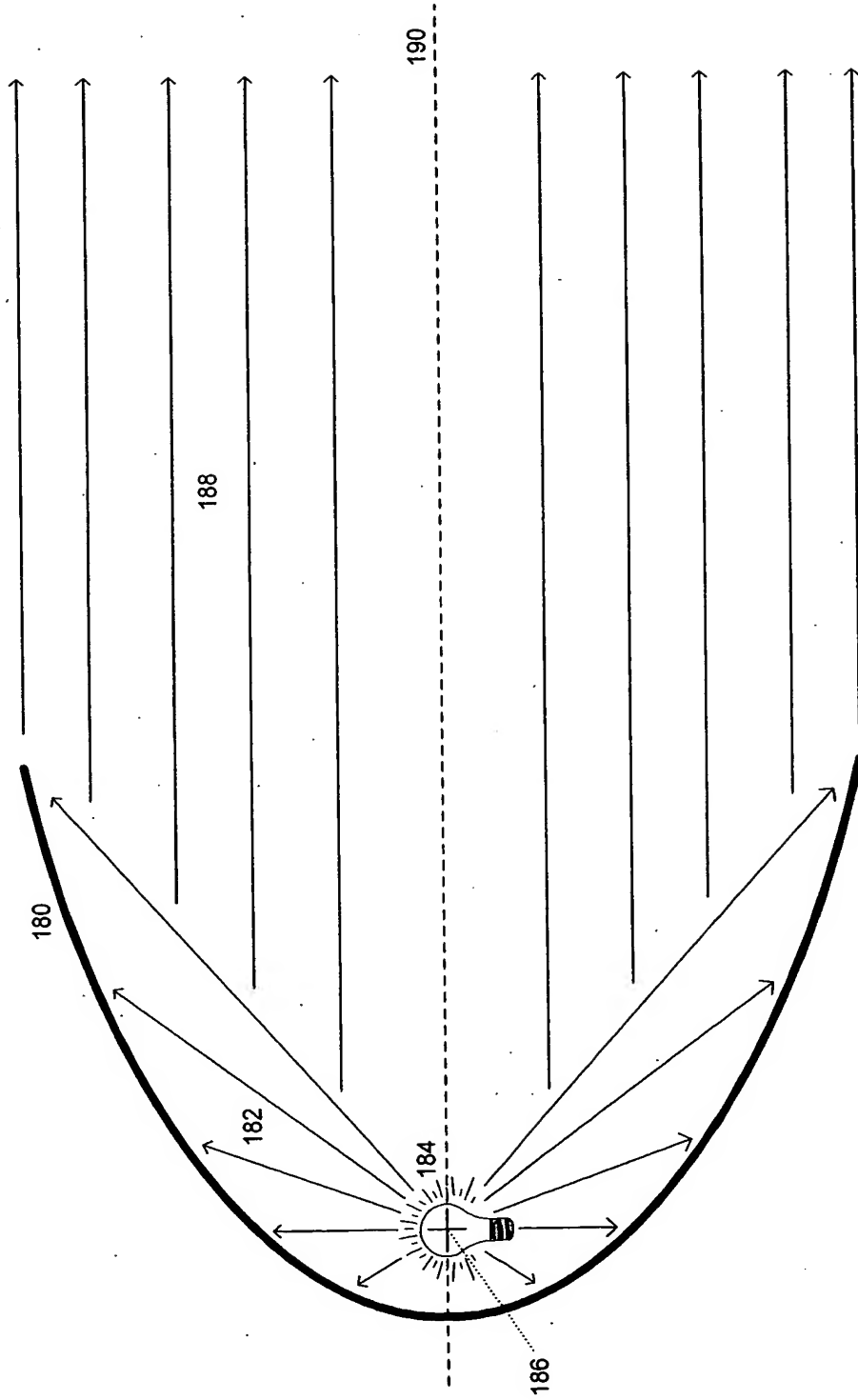


FIG. 11

FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram of a curved surface 180, such as a lens or a mirror, showing incident rays 192 and reflected rays 194. A dashed line 190 represents the optical axis, and a point 186 is marked on the surface. The diagram illustrates the focusing of parallel incident rays onto a point on the optical axis.

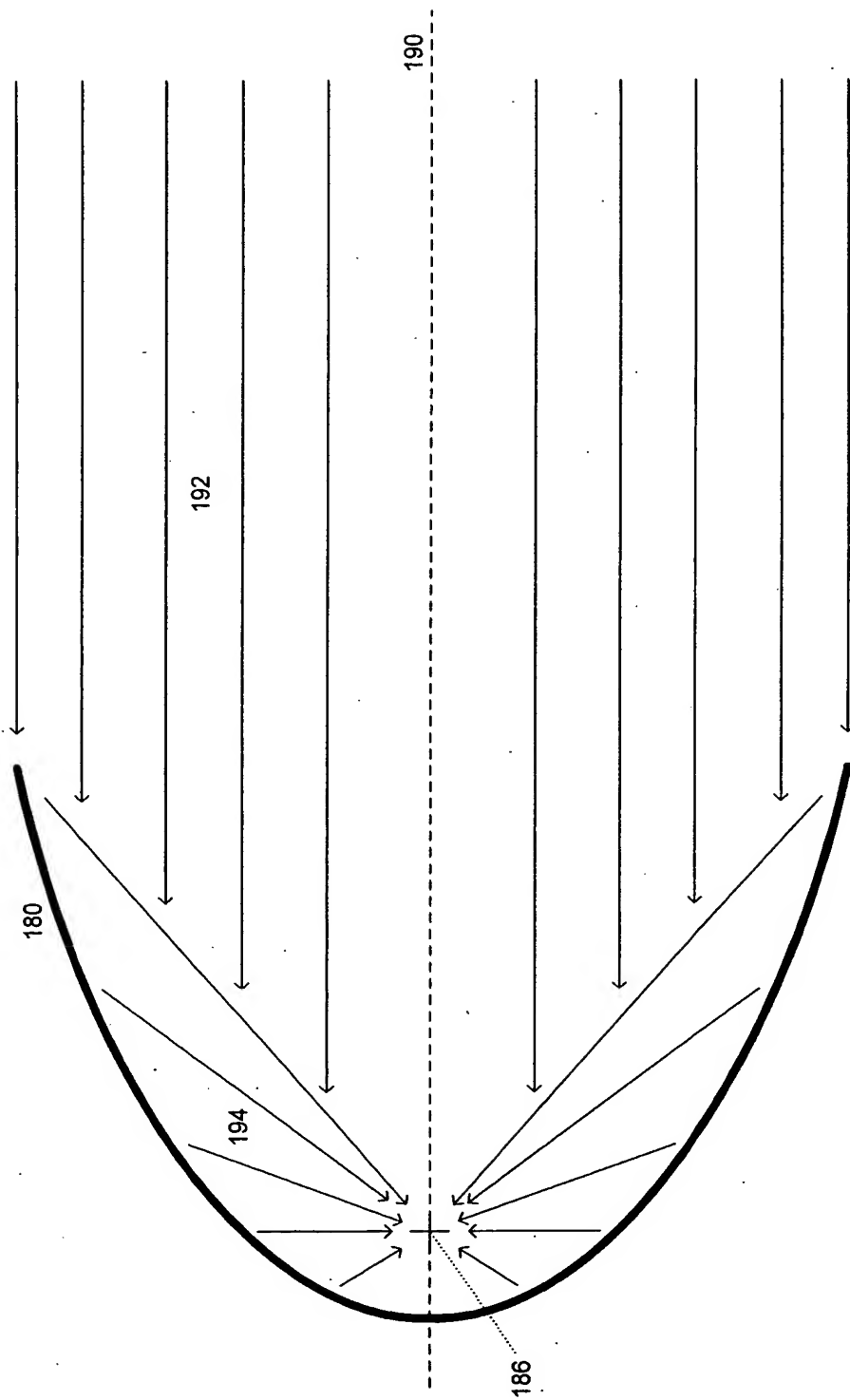


FIG. 12



FIG. 14 is a schematic diagram of a system for providing a user with a visual representation of a scene. The system includes a camera 10, a display 12, and a processor 14. The camera 10 is configured to capture a scene 43. The processor 14 is configured to process the captured scene 43 and generate a visual representation of the scene. The display 12 is configured to display the visual representation of the scene to the user. The system is configured to provide the user with a visual representation of the scene in real time.

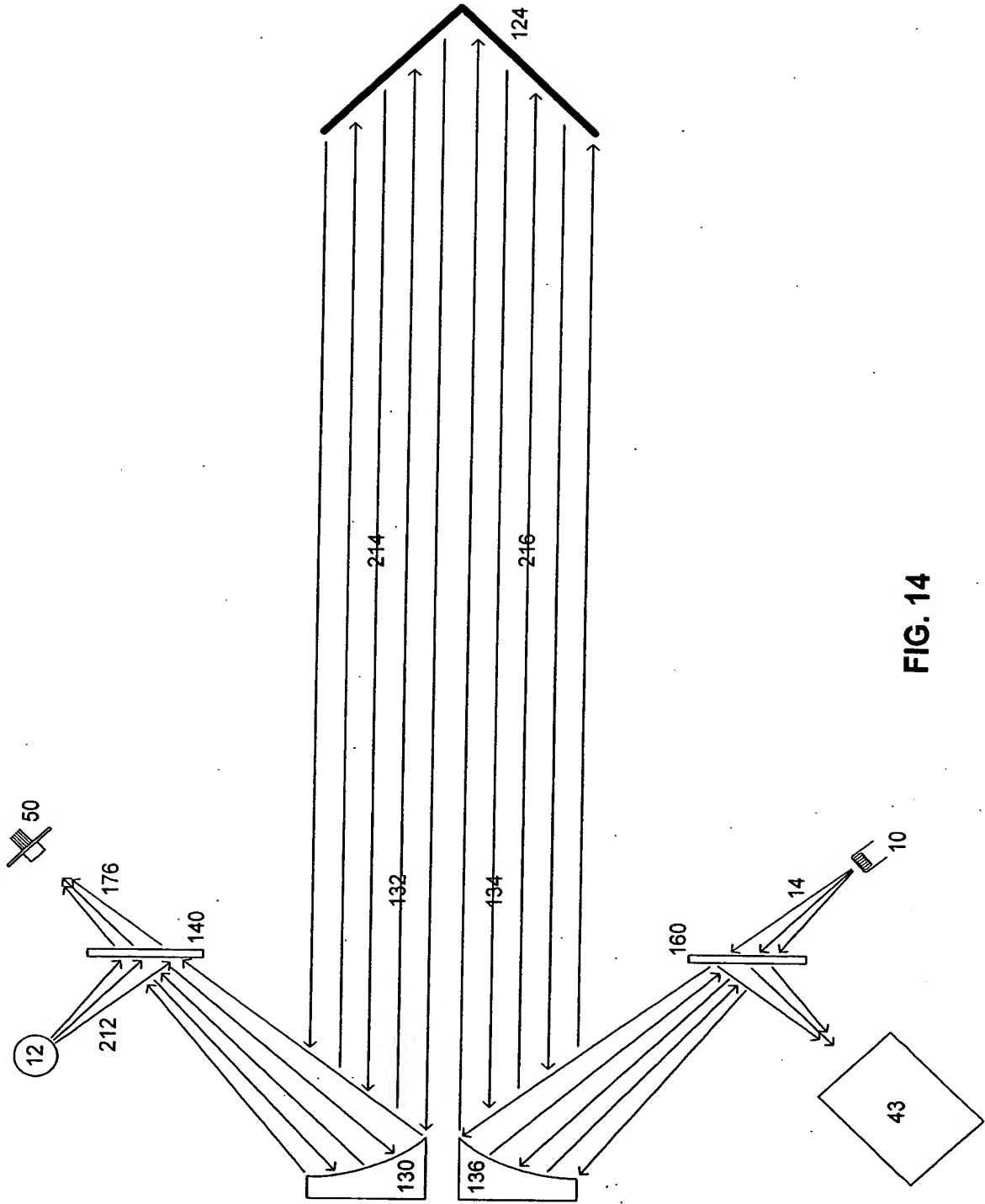


FIG. 14